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Yorkshire Type Ammonites. Part III. Edited by S. S. BUCKMAN.

The scope of this work has been defined in a notice of the earlier parts. The present instalment includes the original descriptions with additional notes by the editor, and figures of the type specimens, of eight species, bringing the total number of species now defined and illustrated up to thirty.

S. W.

Report on Traverse through the Southern Part of the Northwest Territories from La Seul to Cat Lake in 1902. By ALFRED G. WILSON. [Geol. Survey of Canada, No. 1006.] Pp. 21.

The district traversed was wholly an area of Archaean rock (schists and granites). Many of the granites were notable on account of the large amount of microcline contained. Schists were mainly basic, biotite, and amphibole schists. Glacial striae indicated a general glacial movement S.W. to W.S.W.

H. C. C.

Oil Resources of Illinois with Special Reference to the Area Outside of the Southeastern Fields. By RAYMOND S. BLATCHLEY. [Bull. Illinois State Geological Survey No. 16, pp. 7-138]; Plates 13, Figs. 2.

In this report the author presents a general review of the geology of Illinois as applied to the petroleum industry. He tabulates and represents graphically a number of well records which are chosen to furnish a series of sections running in different directions across the central and southern part of the state. The No. 6 coal bed furnishes a key horizon, the underlying formations lying generally parallel with it. In a few of the better-explored areas this horizon is mapped in contour.

E. R. L.

Meteor Crater (Formerly Called Coon Mountain or Coon Butte) in Northern Central Arizona. By D. M. BARRINGER. Read before the National Academy of Sciences at Its Autumn Meeting at Princeton University, November 16, 1909. Pp. 24; Plates 18, Maps 3.

There seems to be no doubt that the so-called crater is the work of a falling meteorite. The author has made a careful and detailed

study of the whole region and finds abundant evidence which renders any other hypothesis untenable. The question as to what has become of the projectile still remains unsettled. There are three possibilities: (1) that it was broken into many small pieces and thrown out of the crater; (2) that it has disappeared within the crater through oxidation or some other cause; (3) that it is still somewhere in some form in the depths of the crater. The author concludes that the last is the true explanation and that the remains of the meteorite may yet be found.

E. R. L.

Age and Relations of the Little Falls Dolomite (Calciferosus) of the Mohawk Valley. By E. O. ULRICH AND H. P. CUSHING. [N.Y. State Museum Bulletin 140, Sixth Report of the Director 1909, pp. 97-140.]

To clear up some uncertainty as to the exact stratigraphic relationships of the Little Falls Dolomite, a series of sections in the Mohawk Valley were studied by the authors and described and correlated in detail. The formation was found to be in conformable sequence with the Theresa formation and the Potsdam sandstone below and separated by an unconformity from Beekmantown beds above. The paper concludes with a strong argument for the adoption of the proposed Ozarkian system of which the Little Falls Dolomite is a member.

E. R. L.

Report of the Vermont State Geologist, 1909-1910. By G. H. PERKINS AND OTHERS. Pp. 361; Plates 71, Figs. 31.

The report contains the following papers: "History and Condition of the State Cabinet," by G. H. Perkins, pp. 1-75; "The Granites of Vermont," by T. N. Dale, pp. 77-197; "The Surficial Geology of the Champlain Basin," by C. H. Hitchcock, pp. 199-212; "Trilobites of the Chazy of the Champlain Valley," by P. E. Raymond, pp. 213-28; "Geology of the Burlington Quadrangle," by G. H. Perkins, pp. 249-56; "Preliminary Report on the Geology of Addison County," by H. M. Seely, pp. 257-313; "Asbestos in Vermont," by C. H. Richardson, pp. 315-30; "Mineral Resources," by G. H. Perkins, pp. 331-52.

Eight plates illustrate the trilobites of the Chazy and ten the fauna of the Fort Cassin beds (Beekmantown) which are found in Addison County.

E. R. L.